of a picture quality caused by a residual image. The signal line 117a, serving as a source electrode of the TFT also, requires no extension pattern of the signal line as in the related art, and maintains a constant capacitance Ccross formed in an overlap region of the scanning line 111 and the signal line 117a. And, the signal line 117a maintains a constant capacitance Cgs between the scanning line 111 and the signal line 117a even if a misalignment occurs between the scanning line 111 and the signal line 117a. Since a pattern extended from the drain electrode 117b overlaps the scanning line 111 completely, even if there is a misalignment between the scanning line 111 and the signal line 117a, the capacitance between the scanning line 111 and the drain line 117b is always maintained constant. Accordingly, the Δ Vp and Δ Vpxl involved in the effective voltage for driving the LCD are maintained constant owing to the Cgs, Cgd and Ccross, which are always constant regardless of the misalignment. In the drawing, 'δ' is greater than a movement caused by the misalignment of the scanning line 111 and the signal line 117a, 'Δ' is greater than a movement caused by the misalignment of the scanning line 111 and the channel layer 115, and 'Δ'' is greater than a movement caused by the misalignment of the signal line 117a and the channel layer 115.

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In the Claims

Please cancel claims 1 and 8 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please amend the claims as follows (A marked up version of the amended claims is attached):

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2. (Amended) A TFT LCD (thin film transistor liquid crystal display) comprising:

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a first substrate and a second substrate;

figs. 2A, 2B

a scanning line on the first substrate;

a signal line formed to cross the scanning line, wherein the signal line does not include an extension pattern;

a channel layer formed along the signal line and extended to a portion of the scanning line;

source and drain electrodes formed separated on the channel layer over the scanning line;

a pixel electrode connected to the drain electrode; and

a liquid crystal layer formed between the first substrate and the second substrate;

wherein the drain electrode is parallel to the signal line.

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3. A TFT LCD as claimed in claim 2, wherein the channel layer has a width smaller than a width of the signal line and the scanning line.

4. A TFT LCD as claimed in claim 2, further comprising a gate insulating layer between the scanning line and the channel layer.

5. A TFT LCD as claimed in claim 2, further comprising an ohmic contact layer between the source and drain electrodes and the channel layer.

6. A TFT LCD as claimed in claim 2, wherein the source electrode and the signal line are formed as a unit.

7. A TFT LCD as claimed in claim 2, wherein the drain electrode is overlapped with the scanning line.

fig. 2A, 2B

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9. (Amended) A TFT LCD comprising:

a first substrate and a second substrate;

a plurality of scanning lines on the first substrate;

a gate insulating layer on an entire surface inclusive of the scanning lines;

a channel layer on the gate insulating layer to cross the scanning lines having a portion extended to a top of at least one of the plurality of scanning lines;

source and drain electrodes formed separated on the channel layer over the scanning lines;

a signal line formed as a unit with the source electrode along the channel layer which is formed to cross the scanning lines, wherein the signal line does not include an extension pattern;

A6 cont.

a protection film formed on an entire surface inclusive of the signal line;

a pixel electrode connected to the drain electrode on the protection film; and,

a liquid crystal layer formed between the first substrate and the second substrate;

wherein the drain electrode is parallel to the signal line.

10. A TFT LCD as claimed in claim 9, wherein the drain electrode crosses the scanning line.

11. A TFT LCD as claimed in claim 9, wherein the channel layer has a width smaller than a width of the signal line and the scanning line.

12. A TFT LCD as claimed in claim 9, further comprising an ohmic contact layer between the source and drain electrodes and the channel layer.

13. A TFT LCD as claimed in claim 9, wherein the scanning line has a portion enlarged in the vicinity of the signal line.

fig. 3